

SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

MARTIN & KENDRICK,

"BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT, THEN GO A-HEAD."—CROCKELL.

Proprietors.

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J. A. ORR, Editor.

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Taylorism

The Ohio Statesman says, in passing through some of the fine mountain scenery of Pennsylvania it is said that one of General Taylor's admirers asked him if he had ever seen the Natural Bridge of Virginia? The "Second Washington," replied in the "honest simplicity" of his prototype, that he had not traveled through Virginia for many years, and the bridge was not built the last time he was there!

The following *jeu d'esprit* from the Hartford Times upon Gen. Taylor's late proclamation, which it seems originated among the shrewd and joke-loving Dutchmen living about Harrisburg, is too good to be lost. The Dutchmen of Pennsylvania could hardly imagine when they gravely informed the General of the meditated invasion of Cuba, that the joke they were playing off would stir up such a dust as it has throughout the union. We hope they will observe the order now issued by the Second Washington, not to go and take Holland:

We give below the letter from Cuba addressed to the Delta. We will no doubt soon have news of interest from that quarter. Annexation to this country will be accomplished by a separation from Old Spain. A declaration of Independence, and the people will then carry it through in 1852. It is a long time to wait, but this is the only tribunal which will annex Cuba, negroes, and all. If the people can get it before them the Wilmot Proviso will not be in the way:

HAVANA, SUNDAY, EVENING

Aug. 26, 1849.

EDS. DELTA:—The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves tomorrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the ball has opened—the troops disarmed by the people, and possession taken of the public works. If they are sustained, the story of Cuba's wrongs is told, and she will walk to her place, in due time, among her northern sisters. Amunitions, &c., have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans, and it is understood they must not be found talking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.

Monday Morning, 27th. Aug.

The reports are so varied with every new comer, from the east, that we hardly know what to believe—but the Government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere; a thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancers and a battalion of artillery are on their way by land—flying artillery guns and carriages packed on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable—they move in fatigues dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. The reports are, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people. I will keep you advised as near to the facts as possible, which every way the tide

may roll. Things have changed very much since the commencement of this advice—and a few days more may bring other and greater changes. Is it not right to help the oppressed? Did we not seek and receive it?—

Let the boys come that wish for a fine hunting field—to the South side—and the term "pirates" will be exchanged for "liberators." While land enough, of the most fertile in the world, will provide them a home in the island, they may help to freedom. The climate is the most delightful in the world, and the season is not unfavorable.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

THE AMERICAN.

Old Zack "Pleased."

The following important telegraphic dispatch from Pittsburg, to the eastern papers, we find in the New York Express: MOVEMENTS OF GEN. TAYLOR.

"PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.

"Early this morning President Taylor and suit visited the different manufacturing, and expressed himself highly pleased."

This is important—very! Probably the pleasure of General Taylor was like that of Bates, the President of the famed Chicago Convention, who was so great a friend to internal improvements, that he took a trip through Michigan after the adjournment of the Convention to see what kind of a thing a Railroad was, and he, too, was "highly pleased," to find that the rails were not laid crosswise, as on the primitive railroads, which take their name from corduroy breeches.

Old Zack's delight was great to find that iron was not cast in the same manner that Sugar was made, at Cotton picked.

Soon after Queen Victoria was inaugurated, the English Court journals were filled with accounts of her promenades in the garden, and how "highly pleased" she was when Prince Albert played with the parrots.—Our Court journals have matter equally important to lay before their readers.—*Ohio Statesman.*

The California Usurpation.

The Independent is the only paper that we have seen which has yet ventured a defence of the high-handed of the President in reviving the defunct and disused Mexican laws in California and appointing a governor to execute them. And the Independent has done so in an indefinite circumlocutory manner.

Now we call upon the paper to point out, without equivocation, the clause in the Constitution that justifies the course of the President. That functionary is or is not authorized to pursue the course he has taken, by that instrument—and if so, let the Independent show it.

While on this subject, we will call attention to the following extracts from the Intelligencer of December 1846.

In commenting upon the course of Mr. Polk the then sole metropolitan organ of whiggery, said:

"The President has of himself no lawful authority to annex or acquire territory, or to establish civil governments over territories either within or without the United States.—All such acts are foreign to his office, and in the absence of any authority derived from Congress, cannot but be regarded as usurpations of power."

"The charge is not that the President has authorized a military occupation of a foreign territory, but that he has established within such territory civil government."

* * * Governors, judges, and

all civil officers of these governments, have been appointed, and in his message the President asks an appropriation to pay their salaries. Congress is not asked to establish these governments temporarily or permanently, but to meet the expenses growing out of their establishment. Is not this a naked usurpation of power.

"The acquisition of territory by discovery and by conquest are by public writers placed on the same footing. Let the power of the President be tested by applying it to an acquisition by discovery. Can he, without the authority of Congress, organize a government over such a territory? Certainly he cannot. And for the same reason he cannot organize a civil government over a conquered territory."

We throw out the foregoing arguments for the whig organs to crack and digest.—*Yazoo Democrat.*

The next Congress.

From the best information that we can get from our numerous exchanges, whig and democrat, impartially examined and compared, the members already elected to the next Congress stand politically as follows:

Democrats	102
Whigs	103
Free Soilers	10

Of the Free soilers, we are given to understand six are whigs and four democrats. This will make the count stand 105 democrats to 109 whigs. The House is composed of 231 members, and there are seventeen yet to elect, as follows: Maryland six, Mississippi four, Louisiana four, Ohio one, Massachusetts one, Virginia one (to fill a vacancy caused by the recent death of Alexander Newman Esq. (dem.)) The result of the elections in these states we believe will be as follows; Maryland three democrats and three whigs, Mississippi four democrats, Louisiana three democrats and one whig, Ohio one democrat, Virginia one democrat, Massachusetts one whig; and the grand result will stand,

Democrats	117
Whigs	114

Dem. majority 3

We calculate with much certainty upon gaining one member in this State and one in Maryland. Our more sanguine friends think that besides the certain gain of one in this state, we shall gain two in Maryland and one in Louisiana. This would make our majority in the House seven instead of three. At any rate, the chances decidedly are that there will be a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, and as the democrats have a majority of eight or ten in the Senate they will have the complete control of the Legislative department of the government, leaving the Administration powerless except as to the distribution of the "spoils of office." This they will have, of course; but even in this they may be checked to some extent by the Senate.—Most of President Taylor's appointments will be closely examined into, and perhaps not a few of them rejected.

We believe that Gen. Taylor is the first President of this republic who ever commenced his administration with a majority against him in both Houses of Congress. The election of a President by the popular vote has always carried with it a majority—generally a large majority of members of Congress favorable to the political views of the President elect. The reasons of this unprecedented state of things must be obvious to every tone. Gen. Taylor owed his election to a split in the demo-

cratic ranks, and to the fact that he ran as a no-party candidate, with the prestige of the recent military fame to give him an ephemeral popularity. And besides, he was not elected by a majority of the popular vote, on the contrary the official returns show a majority against him of about 150,000. When we connect these facts with the broken pledges, the ruthless unparralleled proscription and manifest imbecility which have marked the course of this administration from its very outset, we cannot wonder that the congressional elections that have been held since the 4th of March last, have gone almost every where overwhelmingly against it.

There is another fact to be taken into consideration in this connection—that is, had the congressional elections taken place in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some of the other states, this fall, instead of last, our majority in the House instead of being only three or seven, would almost certainly have been from thirty to forty, perhaps more.

The truth is a vast majority of the American people are and always have been essentially democratic, and they will become more so as the new appointments of members to the House, give increased strength every ten years to the mighty and rapidly growing west, where new states will probably be formed every six or eight years, for the next half century, and they will all come in the Union, as has invariably been the case heretofore, with heavy democratic majorities. Whenever, therefore any opponent to the democracy in principle or in party association, is elected to the presidency of this republic—we don't care by what name he goes, under what flag he sails, whether it be federal, whig, neutral or no-party—his election is the result of accidental circumstances in his favor, and is not the honest, well considered decision of a majority of the people, and they will correct the error as soon as they have an opportunity of doing so at the ballot box. This truth has been illustrated in our history by three memorable presidential elections—to wit, the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1800 that of Gen. Jackson in 1828 and that of Mr. Polk in 1844. It will again be illustrated by the election of a democrat to the Presidency in 1852, by a majority which will testify, if it does not completely demolish and put down federal whiggery for a quarter of a century to come, as did the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1800. Of all the accidental presidents, Gen. Taylor is the weakest—the weakest in intellect and the weakest in the confidence of the people.

Old John Adams and his son John Quincy were certainly men of very high order of talents, but Gen. Taylor has had no political experience, and possesses not one single civil qualification. Mr. Webster very tersely and justly said "his nomination was one not fit to be made," and his administration, although yet in "the green leaf," has already shown that he is totally unfit for the exalted station to which accident has elevated him.

If the democrats under the most disadvantageous circumstances, should elect a small majority of members to the first Congress under Gen. Taylor's administration, is most probable—nay it is almost absolutely certain that they will elect an overwhelming majority to the second. We now look to the downfall of this administration and with it the downfall of the whig party as a "fixed fact."

Columbus Democrat.

Can Slavery Exist in California.

Our public men who have written on the subject seem generally to have taken it for granted that slavery would not and could not exist in California under any combination of circumstances, and have based their course thereupon. Now we are by no means satisfied on this point—but have been strongly inclined of late, from thorough investigation of the matter, to believe precisely the reverse; for if proved to be profitable it will be introduced there, unless Southern men permit themselves to be bullied or "compromised" out of their rights to remove to any of our common territory with all their property—recognized as such under the Constitution.

The mines (to be permanently profitable,) cannot long be worked by white men; for the emigrants of that color will not consent to occupy subordinate situations. Each is seeking his own fortune—and without a settled plan of operations under the supervisions of an authoritative head, such labor cannot long be carried on.

The necessity of a distinct class of operatives must soon press itself on the people there—and the operatives peculiarly fitted to such labor will be introduced—unless, as before indicated, the Free Soil faction by force or fraud prevent their introduction into the country, by rendering the property in them precarious, if not entirely annihilating it.

In confirmation of this view, we append an extract from a letter recently written by Thos. B. VAN BUREN, of the Army, formerly of Albany, N. Y., now in California, which reveals the actual condition of affairs in that section at the present time.—Coming from one, evidently himself a Free Soiler; the testimony is all the stronger.

Let our people ponder upon this, when they are told that the quarrel about the principle of the Wilmot Proviso is "an abstraction" Mr. VAN BUREN thus concludes:

Before I close, let me say a few words on the all-engrossing topic of the age—slavery. It can never find a foothold in this country—not that there is the least truth in the absurd theory that the situation or products of the country would never warrant it, for where can slavery exist to more advantage than in a mining country? A few hundred good working slaves, in any rich portion of the mines, would be invaluable. But it will not and cannot exist here, because the popular sentiment—planted by the New-York Volunteers, and fostered and encouraged and built up by every honest freeman who lands upon these shores—is firmly and unalterably opposed to it. The course of freedom's party at home, in the last campaign, is approved & applauded here, as it ever will be where the corrupt influence of power and patronage have not reached, to poison individual & popular opinion.

Luke Lea's Whiggery.

It is known that the whig press of this State have been engaged in the attempt to impeach General Quitman's Democracy. Can they show for their candidate for Governor, as unblemished a political and personal reputation, as they are compelled to acknowledge that Gen. John A. Quitman possesses? Has Lea been a whig half as long as Quitman has been a democrat? Will any one dare deny that Luke was a by-the-bye Jackson democrat in Tennessee, and is it not known that he has never been regarded as a sound whig since he has resided in Mississippi. He is decidedly wishy washy. His dislike for that party was plainly told by a moment in the Taylor convention at Jackson, winter before last, to change the name of the whig party! He had such contempt of whiggery that he even hated the name that it bore. The truth is, Luke's whiggery is not skin deep, and the whigs would do well not to trust him. According to their own showing, they could with much propriety support Mississippi's great idol. Let us then all vote for Quitman.—*Organizer.*

The attack upon General Quitman.

We did not hear the speech of the "Taylor Republican" candidate for Governor, at Benton, on Tuesday last; but understand that it was mainly devoted to a review of the past career of Gen. Quitman; and that he remarks were characterized by considerable bitterness and venom. He charged Gen. Quitman with inconsistency; and contended that because of his vacillating course the people should not vote for him. The idea that Mr. Lea should attempt to lessen the confidence of the people of this State in Gen. Quitman—the good citizen; the eminent jurist; the true hearted republican; the veteran soldier who has so often faced the enemies of his country—the idea that he should attempt to shake the confidence of the people from such a man, is a ridiculous as an attempt to batter down Gibraltar with a pocket pistol.

In the various causes for divisions and heart burnings about local matters in this State, in the Democratic ranks—it is not unreasonable that their should have been temporary alienations among its leading members and that crimination and recrimination should have been indulged in. But it is folly in the extreme to say that this proves that those individuals were inconsistent. We affirm that Gen. Quitman has been a Democrat of the strictest sect, ever since his entrance into political life. And we defy his opposers to show that such is not the fact. We have upon record his clearly expressed opposition to a high protective tariff, such as that of '42 which was passed by the then Whig, but now "Taylor Republican," party? his opposition to a National Bank and in fact all the measures of the whig party, and his advocacy of the measures of the Democratic party—measures which were urged and carried out, by the late Administration, and which will ever stand as monuments of its wisdom, how fiercely however the storms may rage.

The people of Mississippi know these facts; and they know that Gen. Quitman comes before them with the highest claims upon their confidence and support. And hence we say that all attempts to injure him in their estimation will but increase their ardor in his behalf. We would say, then, go on Mr. Lea in your labor of love, and help to swell the triumphant vote of John A. Quitman.

Yazoo Democrat.

Vermont Elections

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch in the Picayune that Vermont which the whigs claim as "Star that never sets," has gone for Taylorism. The Taylorites have the Governor and the Legislature. Mr. Meacham (Taylorite) has been elected in the 3rd District in place of Mr. Marsh (Taylorite) Meacham is the individual who a few days before the election in a public speech said that the "Whigs of Vermont would never have given Gen. Taylor their votes unless they had been convinced that he was ALTO' A SLAVE HOLDER ADVERSE TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY INTO TERRITORY NOW FREE. Nothing but that conviction could ever have insured him the vote of the Vermont whigs. They believe he would not oppose the Wilmot Proviso, and therefore they give him their votes."

We shall therefore await to see if Southern Taylorite will rejoice over the success of Mr. Meacham, and his brother Taylorites in Vermont.